PART OF DESERT TO BE REDEEMED

Biggest Irrigation Project on Our Continent Under Way in Province of Alberta.

MILLION AND HALF ACRES

Frank Carpenter Looks at the Ditches and Talks With Engineers.

Frank G. Carpenter.

(Special Correspondence to The Times-Dispatch.) CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 12.—By all odds the higgest irrigation project on the North American continent is now States did not amount to 10,000,000 acres, By this scheme Canada will redeem a mulion and a half acres of semi-desert, and ment aid. The work has been undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which for 3,000,000 acres lying between here

and Medicine Hat. Of this, 1,500,000 acres will be put under water and the balance will be sold to the irrigated land owners for pasture and mixed farming. This tract of irrigated land is almost as great as all the irrigated land of Colorado or California. It is more than twice that of Utah, Idaho or Wyoming and many times that of any other western state.

This work is now going on. One hundred and ten thousand acres are now ready for the turning on of the water, and double that amount will be added this year. The project will be handled in blocks of 1,000,000 acres each, and it will be continued until the whole tract is redeemed and settled. Altogether, it means supplying homes to something like 30,000 families, and with the towns and other industries which will be built up along the line it ultimately means the addition of about 300,000 people to Canada's population.

In the Great American Desert.

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The lands to be redeemed are a part of what was once known as the Great American Desert. This runs northward through the western part of the United States and on into Canada.

miwWS. A.C.mir 0 s-romifizpud H. There is more water here than in our tributary country, but there are dry seasons, which make the lands unfit for ordinary farming, although winter wheat seasons, which make the lands unfit for ordinary farming, although winter wheat is now being raised on much of it. For the past fifteen years the Canadian government has had engineers at work taking the levels, measuring the streams and locating reservoirs. From such surveys it has been found that there are 70, 900,000 acres of semi-arid land which need irrigation occasionally if they are to be used for farming. The government engineers estimate that \$9,000,000 acres can easily be reclaimed, and that they will have an unfailing supply of water from the Saskatchewan and its tributaries if the proper works are made.

the Saskatchewan and its tributaries it the proper works are mide.

The land of the Canadian Pacific scheme lies in a solid block on both sides of the railroad between Calgary and Medicine Hat. It is flat or slightly roll-ing prairic and is now used for grazing. The strip is 130 miles long, running back for some miles on each side of the track.

The water is to come from the Bow The water is to come from the Bow River, a beautiful mountain stream, it will be fed by other rivers, which flow northward from the United States through the Belly and Bow into the sas-katchewan and thence on to Hudson's

A Big Irrigation Ditch.



irrigated States of Utah and Idaho. They farm on tracts of about eighty acres

During my stay in Canada I have

cuttors alled with knives, which silce them up so that they look like little pleoes of celery.

The slied beets are now dropped into round tanks, where they are so treated by fusion that all the julce in them containing the sugar comes out. This is carried into great beliers, consisting of miles of pipe, running backward and forward, one quer the other, surrounded by steam. The julce passes through pipe after pipe and boiler after boiler until it has traveled back and forth something like ten miles. All this time it is bathed in steam. It becomes theker and thister as it goes on, and at the end of its jorney it is a syrup, which, after being purified, is known as mulatto or sugar molasses.

The sugar molasses is reduced to sugar in great basins, which are whirled around at a thousand revolutions to the minute. The basins have walls of fine brass screens, against which the sugar molasses is thrown. The dark particles of the liquid pass through the screen, leaving the white sugar crystals behind.

As the whirling goes on the liquid, brown at first, grows lighter and lighter, and soon turns from a checolate to the whitest of snow. The walls of brass, coated with it, look like the whitest of procelain china; but if you touch them with your hand it comes back coated with sugar as fine as any on an American back, and then out a canal from there into Cut Bank Creek, a tribusary of the Milk River, and by another dam and a second canal, to throw the water into the Milk River. This would give snough to the reader housands of good and the course for the liquid pass through the series and the course for the liquid pass through the sugar work was a fine and the course for the liquid pass through the sugar work and the course for the liquid pass through the sugar work and the course for the liquid pass through the sugar work and the course for the liquid pass through the sugar work and the course for the liquid pass through the sugar work and the course for the liquid pass through the course for the liquid pass through the s

Shall Canada Use Our Water.

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In connection with these irrigated lands of southern Alberta a rather serious international question has arisen. The St. Mary's River, which supplies the water for the territory settled by the Mormons and others, rises in St. Mary's lakes, which are situated in northwestern Montana, about twelve miles from the international boundary. These lakes are twenty miles long and one mile wide. They lie high up in the Rocky Mountains, and are fed by the heavy snowfalls and glaciers. They give St. Mary's River plenty of water, furnishing an abundant supply for the one hundred and thirty miles of canals which the Canadians have built and have underway, and by which they expect to relaim something like six hundred and thirty thousand acres. As it is now, the water flows through the St. Mary's into the Saskatchewan and goes off inte Hudson's Bay.

Within a short distance of St. Mary's

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Paper '

SECTION OF THE GREAT CANAL.

This scheme will redeem 150,000 acres and add 300,000 to Canada's population.

A Big Irrigation Ditch.

The Bow River flows by, Calgary I drove out to-day to look at the ditches, already exervated, and to examine the birrigation project as far as it is combile over the parity, riding at times along the embankments of the main canal, which is sixty feet wide at the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from Minnesota. Dakota, Jowa, Illinois of Aurar every secondary of the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from Minnesota and the states of the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from Minnesota. Dakota, fowa, Illinois of Aurar every secondary of the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from Minnesota. Dakota, Jowa, Illinois of Aurar every secondary of the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from the Bow something it ke 20,009 gallons of Aurar every secondary of the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from the Bow something it ke 20,009 gallons of the Cluthera and loading it will along the parity in the free for the self-state of the synthesis of the Cluthera cut. Culebra is made of a shaly rock, and a single blast may loosen many tons. Here the early something like soft taffy or half worked putty. It gives little resistance and some parts have to be blasted over and over again. The stuff is of such a nature that the steam shoved cannot work in the state shows a consistency something like soft taffy or half worked putty. It gives little resistance and some parts have to be blasted over and over again. The stuff is of such a nature that the steam shoved cannot work in the state of transportation to show the part of the cannot work in the state of transportation to show the part of the company, and C. A. Indicated by the Mormon company, above the company of the

or plann and smaller in the property and C. A. commissioner, about the structure of the str

Total par and market value (carried out 18,851,250 00 \$13,000,465 00 \$1, lakes.

In the meantime the Canadians say that the Milk River runs for a hundred miles or move through Canada, before it goes back into the United States, and that if the American disturb their irrigation works here, the waters of that tiver might be materially diminished by being spread over Canadian lands.

(Copyright, 1906, by Frank G. Carpenter.) DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. Fire. pisbursements during the Year price of officers, clerks, agents, and all other of or commission or brokerase of officers, clerks, agents, and all other of process of other commission or brokerase of other commission or brokerase of other commission or brokerase of officers, clerks, agents, and all annums actually received for reinsurance in other commission, spice of the process of other commission of the late of profit redeemed in cash, 1922,09; interest paid to scriptor of commission or brokerase of officers, clerks, agents, and all other of profits.

> State of New York, city of New York—ss.; Sworn to, Pebruary 19, 1994, before ERNEST STURM, Notary Public. Samuel Thomson Pulliam & Co., Agts.

> 4 North 10th Street. AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 19%, OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MADE TO THE ADDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PUR SUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—S. M. PHELAN.
Vice-President—A. L. SHARPLEIGH.
Secretary—E. M. TREAT.
Incorporated, APRIL 23, 1931, commenced business, MAY 1, 1891.
Principal office—92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITAL INCOME.

Total income actually received during the year, in cash

110,756 17 al expenses ertising, \$21,880.06, and general printing and stationery, \$6,919.86....

163,477 41 | LIABILITIES. | Resisted by Company of the Company

Gross premiting tipon all unexpired risks, running one year or less from date of policies premiting tipon all unexpired risks, running one year or less from date of policies policies unexped portion (50 per cent.)

Commissions due to agents on policies issued subsequent to October 1, 1963.... 75cs.851 4 Total amount of all liabilities, except capital \$1,000,000 00

Capital actually paid up in cash. \$1,000,000 00

Burplus beyond capital and other liabilities. \$430,682 63

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. Ricks Permiums Roceived. Losses Paid. Incurred. End of Year \$27,198.76 \$415,074.19 \$12,294.19 \$29.816.00 \$15,074.19 \$15,0 State of Missouri, city of St. Louis-es.:
Subscribed and sworn to, February 21, 1906, before Subscribed and sworn to, February 21, 1906, before EUGENE W. MILLER, Notary Public.

G. L. FAIRBANK,

Special Agent, 305 American National Bank Building, RICHMOND, VA.

TARRH THE PLAGUE OF WINTER

Every Catarrh sufferer dreads the return of cold weather, for at the first cold breath of the season this plague of Winter is fanued into life with all cold breath of the season this plague of Winter is fanned into life with all its miserable symptoms. The nostrils are stopped up, and a constant dropping of mucus back into the throat keeps up a continual hawking and spitting, the patient has dull headaches, ringing noises in the ears and a half sick, depressed feeling all the time. Every inner lining and tissue of the body becomes inflamed, and secretes an unhealthy matter which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and the disease becomes constitutional. The catarrhal poison brings on stomach troubles, affects the Kidneys and Bladder, attacks the soft bones of the throat and head and if not checked leads to Consumption. A disease so deep-seated and dangerous cannot be washed out, neither can it be smoked away. Sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., are useless, because they only reach the Sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., are useless, because they only reach the membranes and tissues, while the real cause of the disease is in the blood. membranes and tissues, while the real cause of the disease is in the blood. S. S. curcs Catarrh because it attacks it through the blood; it goes into the circulation and drives out all unhealthy accumulations and catarrhal matter, and when this is done every part of the system receives a supply of rich, pure blood. Then the inflamed membranes and tissues heal, all discharge ceases, the depressed feeling of the body is relieved, and every symptom passes away. S. S. S. goes to the very root of the trouble, and by purifying and enriching the blood and building up the entire system, cures Catarrh permanently. If you have Catarrh do not waste time with local remedies, but begin S. S. S. and write for our book and any medical advice without charge.

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